

CAPSTONE

Verbal : Grammar

Lecture 09

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- ◆ Tag Question
- ◆ Uses of Words
- ◆ Sentence Completion

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- ◆ Cause & Effect
- ◆ Redundancy
- ◆ Hope vs Wish
- ◆ Article
- ◆ Reading Comprehension

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 Capstone Education

Verbal Lecture Sheet: 09

Voice

- The active version may sound better than the passive one, but both are right.

Active: The hungry students ate the pizza.

Passive: The pizza was eaten by the hungry students.

- Though passive voice has a reputation for sounding awkward, it is still a grammatically valid construction:

Passive: It has been decided by Jason that he will not attend college.

Active: Jason has decided not to attend college.

- You do not have to make active or passive voice parallel throughout a sentence.

For example: The shuttle launch took place flawlessly and was seen on television.

- The passive infinitive is made up of to be with a past participle:

For example: The doors are going to be locked at ten o'clock.

You shouldn't have done that. You ought to be punished.

- Some verbs which are very frequently used in the passive are followed by the to-infinitive:

be supposed to

be expected to

be asked to

be told to

Right: You are supposed to wear a uniform.

- In the following examples, the second sentence is preferable. We are calling the first one is awkward and the second one is better.

Awkward: Ice cream was eaten at the party by the children

Better: The children ate ice cream at the party

Uses of passive voices:

1. Passive voice is used if it needs to know about the actors.
Example: *Love addicted* was sung by Vamps.
2. Passive voice is used if it doesn't need to know about the actors.
Example: The Streets are cleaned every day.
3. Passive voice is used if we don't know about the actors.
Example: The police was murdered.
4. Passive voice is used if we are more interested in the job than the actors.
Example: A new departmental store is being built.
5. Passive voice is used to avoid an inappropriate sentence in grammar.
Example: When she arrived home, she was arrested.

Skill Builder 01

Directions: Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. A clearly defined sales process that can be repeated time and time again to convert leads into paying customers will drive consistent revenue growth.
2. Unfortunately, many startups are struggled to generate accurate forecasts when revenue is dependent on closing deals.
3. Still, the way he coped was by spending all his energy completing every task flawlessly.
4. Clearly defined sales stages is made it much easier to accurately predict sales and conversions.
5. You can also offer surveys or questionnaires that ask questions like "What factors do you consider when purchasing this product?"

More Practices:

1. No school policies forbid a teacher from scolding a student or to call the student's parent based on accusations
A. a teacher from scolding a student or to call B. a teacher to scold a student or call
C. that teachers scold a student or call D. the scolding by a teacher of a student or calling of
E. scolding by teachers of a student or calling of
2. Setting a precedent that lasted more than a century, George Washington disappointed the people insisting that he should run for a third term as president.
A. insisting that he should B. insisting him to C. and their insistence that he
D. who insisted that he E. who insisted him to
3. The letter from the scholarship committee (A) said that he had selected (B) to be one of the recipients of (C) the prestigious \$10,000 scholarship because of his excellent grades (D) and volunteer work. No error (E).
4. It took (A) Donna many weeks to perfect (B) her pirouette, but when she finally mastered it, she wouldn't stop (C) being shown off (D) in front of us. No error (E).
5. I don't think (A) I've ever seen (B) such a wide array (C) of neglected animals before I began volunteering (D) at the shelter. No error (E).

Tag Questions

1. In the present form of *be*: In an affirmative statement, if the subject is "I", the auxiliary changes to *aren't* in the tag.
 - I'm sitting next to you, aren't I?
2. With *let's*, the tag is *shall we*?
 - Let's go to the beach, shall we?
3. With an imperative, the tag is *will you*?
 - Close the window, will you?
4. We use an affirmative tag after a sentence containing a negative word such as *never*, *hardly*, *nobody*.
 - Nobody lives in this house, do they?
5. When the subject is *nothing*, we use "it" in the tag.
 - Nothing bad happened, did it?
6. If the subject is *nobody*, *somebody*, *everybody*, *no one*, *someone* or *everyone*, we use "they" in the tag.
 - Everybody asked for me, didn't they?
7. If the main verb in the sentence is *have* (not an auxiliary verb), it is more common to use *do* in the tag.
 - She had a great time, didn't she?
8. With *used to*, we use "didn't" in the tag.
 - You used to work here, didn't you?
9. We can use affirmative tags after affirmative sentences to express a reaction such as surprise or interest.
 - You're moving to Brazil, are you?

Commands

A command is an imperative statement.

- Help me carry these boxes up the stairs.
- Walk down the street for two blocks, and then turn right.

Negative commands: When we want to tell someone not to do something:

For example:

- Don't smoke. It is very bad for your health.

Negative commands with "let's":

When we want to say that we should not do something, we can use "let's" and the word "not" and then the verb in infinitive.

For example:

- Let's not watch television tonight.
- Let's not worry about that until it becomes a real problem.

Skill Builder 02

Directions: Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. So you're having a baby, are you? That's wonderful!
2. Everyone wants to be happy in his life, doesn't it?
3. Let's not discuss unless he makes sure of the matter.
4. You have enough money, haven't you?
5. You used to go skating very often, didn't you?

How to Use "Used To":

We can use "used to" to talk about a **past habit or state**.

For Example: He used to live in Dhaka. (but he doesn't now)

He used to go on holiday to Scotland every year. (but he doesn't now)

To make the negative: use "didn't" + use + to + verb.

For example: He didn't use to smoke.

To make the question:

For example: Did she use to smoke?

To talk about past habits in English, you can also use **would + infinitive**:

For Example:

We would go to Scotland every year when I was a child.

We would travel there by car overnight.

Be used to:

We use 'be used to + verb-ing' to talk about things which feel normal for us or things that we are accustomed to:

I'm used to getting up early, so I don't mind doing it (= getting up early is normal for me, it's what I usually do).

My little daughter is used to eating lunch at noon. So she was grumpy yesterday when we didn't eat until one.

Note that we make the negative or the question with the verb 'be' in the normal way. The 'used to' doesn't change:

- Lucy isn't used to staying up late, so she's very tired today.
- Are your children used to walking a lot?

We can also use 'be used to + noun', which has the same meaning:

- I've lived in the UK almost all my life, so I'm used to rain (= rain is normal for me).
- That football team always loses, so they're used to disappointment!

Get used to:

We can use 'get used to + verb-ing' to talk about the change of **not normal to normal**.

- Don't worry if your new job is hard at first. You'll get used to it.
- It took me a few months to get used to living in Japan. At first everything seemed very different, but then gradually it became normal for me.

Skill Builder 03

Directions: Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. It took me a while, but I used to speaking another language every day.
2. She didn't use to like chocolate, but she does now.
3. When I was a student, we would often have a drink after class on Friday.
4. Horseback riding has been frightening for me, but I will get use to it.
5. My father didn't use to take his donkey to school on Mondays, because it was needed at the farm.

More Practices:

1. Analyzing Alex's medical reports, the doctor suggested that he be on bed rest for one month, eat healthy foods and stay away from alcohol.
 - A. Analyzing Alex's medical reports, the doctor suggested that he be on bed rest for one month,
 - B. Analyzing the medical reports of Alex, the doctor suggested that he should be on bed rest for one month,
 - C. Analyzing his medical reports, the doctor suggested Alex that he should be on bed rest for one month,
 - D. Analyzing Alex's medical reports, the doctor suggested that Alex be on bed rest for one month,
 - E. Analyzing his medical reports, the doctor suggested Alex to be on bed rest for one month
2. Despite all their talk about pollution control, large organizations have so far done very little to control ecological damage.
 - A. Despite all their talk about pollution control,
 - B. In spite of the fact of their having talked about pollution control
 - C. Besides their having talked
 - D. Although they talk about all pollution control
 - E. In addition to their talkings
3. It is probable that the prototype cellular motor might be ready for testing around the end of next year.
 - A. might be ready for testing around the end of next year
 - B. may be ready for testing about the end of next year
 - C. might be ready for testing toward next year's end
 - D. will be ready for testing toward the end of next year
 - E. should be ready for testing toward the end of next year

Uses of Words

Abrupt *adj.* Quick, without warning || *adv.* Abruptly *Syn.* Sudden || *n.* Abruptness

There was an abrupt change in the weather. After the incident, everyone left abruptly.

Acclaim *n.* Enthusiastic approval, applause || *adj.* Acclaimed *Syn.* Praise || *n.* Acclamation

Isaac Stem has won acclaim abroad. Acclaimed authors often win Pulitzer Prizes.

Adverse *adj.* Displeasing, objectionable, or bad || *adv.* Adversely *Syn.* Unfavorable || *n.* Adversity, adversary

Adverse weather conditions made it difficult to play the game.

His indecision adversely affected his job performance.

Persistent *v.* Persist *adv.* Persistently || *adj.* Continuous, refusing to give up, firm in action or decision

|| *n.* Persistence *Syn.* Constant

The attorney's persistent questioning weakened the witness. Her persistence earned her a spot on the team.

Autonomous *adj.* By itself, with no association || *adv.* Autonomously *Syn.* Independent

Mexico became an autonomous state in 1817.

Although working closely with the government, all businesses function autonomously.

Advent *n.* The coming or appearance of something *Syn.* Arrival

With the advent of computers, many tasks have been made easier.

The newspapers announced the advent of the concert season.

Agile *adj.* Able to move in a quick and easy way

Adv. Agilely || *Syn.* Nimble || *n.* Agileness || *n.* Agility

Deer are very agile animals. She moved agilely across the stage.

Albeit *conj.* In spite of the facts, regardless of the fact *Syn.* Although

His trip was successful, albeit tiring.

Albeit difficult at times, speaking another language is rewarding.

Appealing *v.* Appeal || *adj.* Attractive or interesting, able to move feelings

Syn. Alluring || *n.* Appeal || *adv.* Appealingly

Working abroad is appealing to many people. Through his speeches, the candidate appealed to the voters.

Contemporary *adj.* Modern, up-to-date; also a person living at the same time as another person *N.* contemporary.

Current Contemporary architecture makes very good use of space.

Cervantes was a contemporary of Shakespeare.

Frail *adj.* Weak in health or in body || *n.* Trade *Syn.* Fragile

The frail wings of the newborn bird could not lift it off the ground.

One of the frailties of human beings is laziness.

Refine *v.* To make pure, to improve || *n.* Refinement *Syn.* Perfect (v.) || *adj.* Refined

Factories must to refine oil before it can be used as fuel.

A squirt of lime juice is the perfect refinement to cola.

Worthwhile *adj.* Value in doing something *Syn.* Rewarding

It was worthwhile waiting 10 hours in line for the tickets. It's worthwhile to prepare for the TOEFL.

Analyze || n. Analyzed || n. Analysis v. To study something carefully, to separate into parts for study || *Syn.* Examine
Scientists must analyze problems thoroughly. Analysis of the substance confirms the presence of nitrogen.

Conform || n. Conformity, conformist || v. To follow established rules or patterns of behavior
Syn. Adapt

You must conform to the rules or leave the club. She has always been a conformist.

Intensify || n. Intensity || adj. Intense || adj. Intensive || adv. Intensely || adv. Intensively
V. To make stronger in feeling or quality *Syn.* Heighten

The importance of the test will sometimes intensify the nervousness of the students.

The chess match was played with great intensity.

Intolerable *adj.* difficult or painful to experience, not able to accept different ways of thought or behavior
|| *Syn.* Unbearable n. Intolerance || adv. Intolerably || adv. Intolerantly || Adj. Intolerant

Any opposition to the rules is intolerable. His boss was intolerant of his tardiness.

Ambiguous *adj.* of unclear meaning, something that can be understood in more than one way ||
Adv. Ambiguously || *Syn.* Vague || n. Ambiguity

The men received an ambiguous message from their boss. His letter was full of ambiguities.

Assert || adv. Assertively || n. Assertiveness || n. Assertion || adj. Assertive

N. To express or defend oneself strongly, to state positively || *Syn.* Declare

The government asserted its control over the banking system.

The company president is an assertive individual.

Astounding || *adj.* Very surprising || v. Astound *Syn.* Astonishing || adv. Astoundingly

The scientists made an astounding discovery. The fans were astounded by their team's success.

Astute *adj.* Very intelligent, smart, clever || adj. Astutely *Syn.* Perceptive || n. Astuteness

He was an astute worker, finishing in half the time it took the others to finish.

They astutely determined that there would be no chance to finish on time.

Deceptively *adj.* Deceptive || v. Deceive || n. Deception

Adv. To make someone think that something is true or good when it is false or bad

Syn. Misleadingly

The magician deceptively made the rabbit disappear. Richard deceived Joe about the cost of the coat.

Determined || n. Determination || v. Determine

Adj. to be strong in one's opinion, to be firm in conviction || *Syn.* Resolute

They were determined to go to graduate school. The judge determined that the man was lying.

Elicit v. To get the facts, to draw out, to evoke n. Elicitation *Syn.* Extract

A lawyer will elicit all the facts necessary to prove her case. Elicitation of the truth can be difficult at times.

Petition v. To make a request n. Petition *Syn.* Appeal

Canada petitioned the United Nations to consider its case. The student's petition was denied.

Relinquish v. To give up control n. Relinquishment *Syn.* Abdicate

The troubled executive relinquished his control of the company.

The relinquishment of his claim to the building will allow the building to be sold.

Amaze v. To fill with great surprise || adv. Amazingly || n. Amazement || adj. Amazing

I was amazed that I received an A on the calculus test. The actor gave an amazing performance.

Baffle v. To confuse to a point at which no progress can be made

Adj. Baffling || n. Bafflement *Syn.* Puzzle

The causes of many harmful diseases have baffled doctors for centuries. That was a baffling question.

Blur v. To make something difficult to see || adj. Blurred *Syn.* Cloud || n. Blur

The rain blurred everyone's view of the valley. The whole accident is just a blur in my mind.

Delicate adj. Needing careful treatment, sensitive, easily broken || adv. Delicately *Syn.* Fragile

Because of its controversial nature, it was a challenge to discuss such a delicate issue in public.

You must handle the antique delicately.

Intrigue v. To interest greatly || adj. Intriguing *Syn.* Fascinate || adv. Intriguingly N. Intrigue

He was intrigued by the acclaim that he received. The intriguing question baffled historians.

Persuade v. To change a belief or behavior by argument or reason || adv. Persuasively || adj. Persuasive *Syn.*

Convince || n. Persuasion

They couldn't persuade their critics to see their point of view.

John presented a persuasive argument for his salary increase.

Distort v. To change from the original shape or condition, usually in an unnatural way

Adj. Distorted || n. Distortion *Syn.* Deform

Time and space are distorted when traveling at the speed of light.

Distortion of the image from a microscope can be caused by low light.

Prosperous adj. Successful, wealthy || adv. Prosperously *Syn.* Thriving || v. Prosper n. Prosperity

In the early 1900s, San Francisco was a prosperous city. Bacteria prosper under the proper conditions.

Scarcely adv. Almost not || adj. Scarce *Syn.* Hardly || n. Scarcity

The woman scarcely spoke a word of English. Due to a scarcity of water, a rationing plan was established.

Creep v. To move slowly and quietly close to the ground; to begin to happen

Adj. Creeping || *Syn.* Crawl

Some mistakes are beginning to creep into his work. Ivy is a creeping variety of plant.

Dim adj. Not bright or clear || adv. Dimly *Syn.* Faint || v. Dim || n. Dimness

The light was too dim for studying. The stars dimly lit the evening sky.

Gigantic adj. Very large || adv. Gigantically *Syn.* Enormous

Reaching the Moon was a gigantic step in space exploration for mankind.

New methods of farming offer gigantic advantages over the old methods.

Vibrant adj. Lively, powerful, full of action, bright || adv. Vibrantly *Syn.* Brilliant

N. Vibrancy

His vibrant personality made him well liked by everyone.

The vibrancy of the city is attractive to many individuals.

Dominant *adj.* Primary or principal; having or exercising control over something

Adv. Dominantly || v. Dominate *Syn.* Major || n. Domination

The dominant life forms of the paleozoic era lived in the water. The skyscraper dominated the skyline.

Dormant *adj.* Not growing or producing; asleep || n. Dormancy *Syn.* Inactive

The volcano had been dormant for hundreds of years before the eruption last month.

Drab *adj.* Lacking color; uninteresting, boring || adv. Drably *Syn.* Colorless || n. Drabness

Their clothing was quite drab. The drabness of the desert made driving less interesting.

Minuscule *adj.* Of little consequence; very small || adj. Minute *Syn.* Tiny || n. Minitia

The sale of the building had a minuscule effect on the profits of the corporation.

Some leaves are covered with minute hairs.

Rudimentary *adj.* Simple; not complex || n. Rudiment *Syn.* Basic

He has a rudimentary knowledge of computers. The rudiments of grammar are taught in all English classes.

Vigorous *adj.* Powerful, full of action || adv. Vigorously *Syn.* Strong || n. Vigour

His vigorous defence of the issues impressed everyone. He approached his work with vigour.

Destroy *v.* To put an end to the existence of something || adj. Destructive *Syn.* Ruin

Adv. Destructively || n. Destructiveness || n. Destruction || n. Destroyer

The factory was destroyed by the fire.

The destruction of the old landmark was opposed by a concerned group of citizens.

Emphasize *v.* To show that something is especially important or exceptional

Adj. Emphatic || n. Emphasis || adv. Emphatically *Syn.* Highlight

The professor emphasized certain aspects of the historical period.

When asked if they would like to leave class early, the students answered with an emphatic "yes".

Broaden *v.* To make larger or greater || adv. Broadly *Syn.* Enlarge || adj. Broad || n. Breadth

Education will broaden your opportunities to land a good job. The breadth of his knowledge is impressive.

Burgeon *v.* Grow at a fast pace || adj. Burgeoning *Syn.* Thrive

The burgeoning population of major cities is creating a demand for more services.

His talent as a pianist burgeoned at the age of 14.

Conspicuously *adv.* Attracting attention || adj. Conspicuous *Syn.* Noticeably

His name was conspicuously absent from the list of winners.

The attorneys were conspicuous for their aggressive manner in the courtroom.

Endorse *v.* To express approval n. Endorsement *Syn.* Support

The union endorsed the new contract. The president's endorsement of the project guaranteed its funding.

Enormous *adj.* Very large

Adv. Enormously *Syn.* Tremendous

N. Enormity

His enormous wealth allows him to contribute to many charities.

A diet with many fruits and vegetables is enormously beneficial to the body.

Erode *v.* To wear away, disappear slowly || n. Erosion *Syn.* Deteriorate

The senator's support is eroding because of his unpopular positions on the major issues.

It took millions of years of erosion for nature to form the Grand Canyon.

Evaporate *v.* To vanish || n. Evaporation *Syn.* Disappear

The chances of the two sides reaching an agreement have evaporated.

The evaporation of the funds was unexplainable.

Elude *v.* To escape in a tricky way || *adj.* Elusive *Syn.* Evade || n. Elusiveness

The criminal has eluded the police for months. Success has been elusive for the team.

Facet *n.* Element or component || *adj.* Faceted *Syn.* Aspect

The proposal had many beneficial facets.

It was a multi-faceted problem that challenged the entire student body.

Ample *adj.* More than enough || *adv.* Amply *Syn.* Sufficient

There is ample evidence that the young man was speeding when the accident occurred.

She was amply paid for the work she completed.

Arid *adj.* Having little rain or water || *Syn.* Dry

The area known as the Sahara Desert is one of the most arid place in the world.

The valley on the leeward side of the mountain was extremely arid.

Defy *v.* To show little fear or regard for rules or established norms; to challenge

|| *adv.* Defyingly || *adj.* Defying *Syn.* Resist

I defy you to find that book in the library's collection.

The circus performer demonstrated her death - defying routine.

Enact *v.* To pass a law || *adj.* Enacted *Syn.* Legislate || n. Enactment

Congress enacted the legislation during its last session.

The enactment of the laws was in the hands of the Senate.

Feign *v.* To pretend, make believe || *adj.* Feigned *Syn.* Simulate

She feigned illness when it was time to visit the dentist. Her unhappiness was feigned.

Fertile *adj.* Able to produce abundantly || *v.* Fertilize *Syn.* Rich || n. Fertility || N. Fertilizer

The delta areas of rivers are known for their fertile soil. Fertilizers are used on crops to increase yields.

Indiscriminate *adj.* Not chosen carefully; unplanned || *adv.* Indiscriminately *Syn.* Arbitrary

The indiscriminate arrangement of the products made the store confusing.

The book's chapters seem to be organized indiscriminately.

Spacious *adj.* Having a lot of room || *adj.* Spaciously *Syn.* Expansive || *n.* Space ||

N. Spaciousness

The spacious plains of the Midwest make up the nation's breadbasket. A vacuum is an empty space.

Withstand *v.* To fight without surrender; to persist || *Syn.* Survive

She cannot withstand the pressures of her job. The old building withstood the terrible storm.

Durable *adj.* Something that lasts a long time

N. Durability * time during which something lasts

N. Duration *Syn.* Sturdy

It was a durable refrigerator, but it finally broke.

The durability of tires is a key factor in determining their quality.

Harbor *v.* To give protection; not to express a desire or opinion, usually bad

Syn. Shelter

He harbors ill feelings for her. They harbored the political refugee in their home.

Perilous *adj.* Threatening or risky; harmful || *adv.* Perilously *Syn.* Dangerous || *n.* Peril

It is perilous to exceed the speed limit. There are ample perils in the sport of mountain climbing.

Substantial *adj.* Important; strongly made of value || *adv.* Substantially *Syn.* Significant

Adj. Substantive

The discovery of a vaccine for smallpox was a substantial medical achievement.

This substantive article will change your opinion of rock music.

Conscientious *adj.* Showing serious purpose; one who works carefully and with enthusiasm

Adv. Conscientiously *Syn.* Meticulous

She is a conscientious representative of the student body. They approached the task conscientiously.

Encompass *v.* To surround completely; to envelop || *Syn.* Include

Her plan of the study encompasses every aspect of computer science.

The course encompasses all the literature of the nineteenth century.

Inadvertently *adv.* By accident; without paying attention;

Adj. Inadvertent || *Syn.* Carelessly, Unexpectedly

The reporters had inadvertently failed to include the name of one of the dignitaries.

His inadvertent calculation caused him to derive the wrong answer.

Inevitable *adj.* Something that cannot be prevented from happening

Adv. Inevitably || *n.* Inevitability *Syn.* Unavoidable

When two weather systems meet, unsettled weather conditions are inevitable.

The inevitability of the outcome made the challenge less exciting.

Infancy *n.* In the beginning stages of development || *adj.* Infantile *Syn.* Beginning || *n.* Infant

The new theory is in its infancy and will be thoroughly tested by its critics.

Certain head injuries can cause infantile behavior.

Retrieve *v.* To find and bring back || *adj.* Retrieve *Syn.* Recover || *n.* Retrieval

Will Detroit retrieve its status as the car manufacturing center of the world?

This computerized information retrieval system is the most up-to-date system available.

Agitate *v.* To shake or move; to cause worry || *n.* Agitation *Syn.* Disturb || *n.* Agitator

The fact that she had not arrived by midnight agitated her parents. He was known as a political agitator.

Discreetly *adv.* In a careful, polite manner || *adj.* Discreet *Syn.* Cautiously || *n.* Discretion

The teacher discreetly told the parents about her problems. You can count on me to be discreet.

Documented *adj.* Proven with written evidence || *adj.* Documentary *Syn.* Proven

V. Document || *n.* Documentation

He had documented proof that the bank had made an error. The car's documentation was in order.

Inordinate *adj.* A large amount or quality; more than reasonable || *adv.* Inordinately

Syn. Excessive

The airlines had to cancel an inordinate number of flights due to the fog.

There was an inordinately large number of whales off the coast.

Practices on uses of words

Instruction: Identify the sentence(s) that is/are showing the correct use of the underlined word. [IBA_2008]

1. I. The new entrant was perplexed the first day he joined his new job.

II. The level of difficulty of the math problem even left the class genius perplexed.

III. Perplexed may be the result of inadequate communication.

A. I only B. both I and II C. both II and III D. both I and III E. All three

2. I. I would advise you to assert yourself when dealing with that arrogant man.

II. Some people find assertiveness a quality verging on

III. Assertion is a rare virtue

A. I only B. II only C. II only D. both I and II E. both I and III

3. I. His eloquence speech earned him a round of applause

II. All of those who were present were left in doubt on the point expressed so eloquently

III. The chosen orator, demonstrating the height of eloquence, has only confirmed the panel of their good judgment.

A. I only B. II only C. III only D. both I and II E. both II and III

4. I. His apparent apathy toward the welfare of his organization has scared off investors.

II. The miserable event left her with a feeling of apathy toward everything else.

III. An apathetic attempt was made to save the day.

A. I only B. both I and II C. both II and III D. both I and III E. all three

5. I. It is better to leave her alone now; it will only aggravate her grief [IBA, 2012_June]

II. She remained serene in the face of extreme aggravation

III. The condition of the patient is aggravating day by day

A. I only B. II only C. III only D. both I and II E. all three

6. i. Admiral Hamid sent a small group to reconcile the enemy positions secretly.

ii. There was severe misappropriation of funds as evidenced by the failure to reconcile accounts.

iii. The friends helped Hamid and Kamal to reconcile their trifle differences.

A. i only B. both i & ii C. both i & iii D. both ii & iii E. all three

7. i. A **belated** apology is better than none at all.
 ii. The guard **belatedly** realized the implication of the questions asked by the interrogator; the damage, however, was already done.
 iii. When you are given a task, it is naturally expected that you do not **belate** it.
 A. i only B. both i & ii C. both i & iii D. both ii & iii E. all three

Sentence Completion

1. His _____ smile _____ all those who saw it.
 A. devastating, blinded B. penultimate, inured C. radiant, obliged
 D. sunny, tanned E. bright, dazzled
2. According to recent studies, prices in supermarkets are considerably higher in the inner city, thus _____ the poor who receive assistance to buy the food.
 A. reprimanding B. intimidating C. alleviating D. assuaging E. exploiting
3. Since there are so few conservative thinkers on the committee, their influence on its recommendations is _____.
 A. monumental B. negligible C. discriminatory D. impractical E. cathartic
4. It has proven that cockroaches _____ for several weeks even after heads have been cut off.
 A. are surviving B. can survive C. surviving D. that survive E. survives
5. _____, the young man chose to retain his seat in the crowded bus and let the old woman remain standing.
 A. Gleefully B. Hopefully C. Painfully D. Foolishly E. Selfishly
6. The aging spinster was much _____ by the _____ of her favorite niece
 A. perplexed: attention B. heartened: ministrations C. discouraged: propriety
 D. enamored: ruminations E. pleased: aloofness
7. Although Mujtaba dislikes crowd and social gathering, his wife Shaila is quite _____.
 A. gregarious B. aloof C. hostile D. reclusive E. estranged
8. I can think of nothing more _____ than arriving at the theater and discovering that I had left the tickets at home.
 A. viscous B. banal C. dramatic D. traumatizing E. vexatious
9. The officers of the corporation promised there would be no _____, nothing would be held against the strikers.
 A. truce B. retaliation C. favoritism D. reservation E. scabs
10. Feeling restless and unhappy, he left the house to take a quiet stroll, hoping the tone of the day would not decline further into _____ and uncertainty.
 A. dissonance B. ardor C. perversity D. pretense E. reticence

Writing Homework:

Write an essay with an appropriate title using as many words/ phrases as possible from the list below. Underlined the words/ phrases where used. You may use a single word/phrase more than once. You may use more than one word/ phrase in a sentence. You may use the given words in their various forms. You may write necessary sentences without the given words.

Violence	Conviction	Women's right	Unreported	Repercussion
Empower	Patriarchal society	Social mindset	Exemplary punishment	Domestic

Mini Test on Lecture

Time: 12 minutes

Marks: 15

1. Bankers require that the financial information presented to them by mortgage applicants be complete and follow a prescribed format.
 - A. be complete and follow a prescribed format.
 - B. is complete and it follows a prescribed format.
 - C. be complete and a prescribed format is followed.
 - D. to be complete and a prescribed format be following.
 - E. be completed, and it followed a prescribed format.
2. This provides a better (A) understanding how (B) the market works for the poor (C) and what interventions are needed (D) to facilitate their inclusion. No error (E).
3. Most state constitutions now mandate that the state budget be balanced each year.
 - A. mandate that the state budget be balanced
 - B. mandate the state budget to be balanced
 - C. mandate that the state budget will be balanced
 - D. have a mandate for a balanced state budget
 - E. have a mandate to balance the state budget
4. The bus was already crowded (A) when it arrived; (B) I barely manage (C) to find room to sit (D). No error (E).
5. The immediate cause by (A) most shallow earthquakes is (B) the sudden release of stress (C) along (D) a fault, or fracture, in the earth's crust. No error (E).
6. Well-known (A) business leaders who are regarded (B) as possessing entrepreneurship (C) characteristics include (D) Richard Branson, Mark Zuckerberg. No error (E).
7. Social Security is designed (A) to be replaced (B) only about 40 percent of pre-retirement income and was never intended (C) to be Americans's sole source of (D) retirement income. No error (E).
8. Amy does not want that she studies tonight, but her coursework requires that she writes a new essay.
 - A. that she studies tonight, but her coursework requires that she write.
 - B. she studies tonight, but her coursework requires that she write.
 - C. to study tonight, but her coursework requires that she writes.
 - D. that she studies tonight, but her coursework requires that she writes.
 - E. to study tonight, but her coursework requires that she write.
9. Living (A) your best personal and professional life requires (B) intentional self-reflection (C) and continual (D) personal development. No error (E).
10. Australia is the flattest (A) and dry (B) of the continents, as well as (C) the oldest and most isolated (D). No error (E).

11. If Sam reached the airport in time, he would have been holidaying in Germany by now.
 A. If Sam reached the airport in time, B. If Sam would have reached the airport in time,
 C. Sam having reached the airport in time, D. Had Sam reached the airport in time,
 E. Sam, reaching the airport in time,
12. Having walked for four hours in temperatures exceeding hundred degrees, the soldiers were as soaked as if having walked through a rainstorm.
 A. as if having walked B. as having walked C. as if walking
 D. as if they would have walked E. as if they had walked
13. Although (A) arts and entertainment launches constitute (B) the majority of her work, she has also been (C) involved in (D) the opening of other ventures. No error (E).
14. She did not have any experience (A) of working with American audience initially, but (B) she decided to accept (C) the challenge and make it happened (D). No error (E).
15. The motion of the Sun in the sky, as well as the Moon and planets and stars, are because of the rotation of the Earth: everything rises in the East and sets in the West.
 A. are because of B. is because of C. are caused by D. is due to E. are due to

Skill Builder Answer

SB	1. C	2. many startups struggle	3. C	4. stages make	5. C
More Practices	1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. D
SB 02	1. C	2. Don't they?	3. C	4. C (in British), don't you? (in American English)	5. C
SB 03	1. got used to	2. C	3. C	4. will get used to	5. C
More Practices	1. D	2. A	3. D		
Practices on uses of words	1. E 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. E 6. D 7. E				
Sentence Completion	1. E 2. E 3. B 4. B 5. E 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A				